

## HOW TO HAVE CLEAN SEED

The modern seed grader and fanning mill is an important machine on the farm and is without doubt one of the best investments a farmer can make. It will add to the value of every crop he plants. The modern seed grader and fanning mill in the first place removes all the impurities and foreign matter from the grain and in the second place separates the different grades of the grain itself, eliminating the small weazened kernels that would produce only stunted stalks and carefully selecting the large, even, fully developed kernels that mean big yields of fine quality. Planting only such seed not only assures a big yield of large, full-eared grain next year, but it means with proper selection a constant grading up each crop—a still bigger, better yield each year of heavier, choicer grain. On the other hand each small undeveloped kernel planted not only means a poorer crop of poorer grain next year, but a constant grading down of your whole crop year after year.

Still worse is the effect of weed-seed that is contained in ungraded grain. There is no question about the evil effect on the tenacity of weeds. Unless carefully guarded against they will overrun any place. Large quantities of them are planted with all ungraded grain. Other large quantities are in the grain fed to animals and are spread over the fields in the manure. Unless the grain for both sowing and feeding is cleaned each succeeding year will show more and more weeds.

All grain as it comes from the shelling or threshing contains much dust, dirt and other foreign substances. Commission men and grain buyers will not pay full prices for such grain. They "dock" the farmer to allow for this. Then after cleaning if they sell his own screenings right back to the farmer at a good price. The buyer thus makes a double profit on his part of the transaction and the farmer loses both ways. The farmer who cleans his grain in his own fanning mill always gets top price for his grain and has his screenings for feeding purposes. With a high grade fanning mill and seed grader any grain or grass seed, wheat, corn, oats, clover, alfalfa etc. may be cleaned and graded quickly and easily. From a large hopper the seed or grain keeps running in a continual stream down over a series of screens over each of which a blast of air is constantly passing and each of which in turn eliminates all dirt and undesirable seed till finally only the choicest kernels are left. A good grader will easily clean and grade 60 bushels of grain per hour, and 40 bushels of clover, alfalfa and such seed. If, however, the cleaning is simply for the market, that is, only the dirt and screenings are removed—the work may be done much faster.—National Stockman and Farmer.

## Winter Sheep Feeds.

As indicated by the makeup of its stomach, the sheep is an animal designed for the consumption of rough feeds, such as various sorts of hay and fodder. To keep up the fertility of our soil and to keep our land clean, it is necessary to grow hay crops containing some clover in rotation with crops that may be cultivated, such as fodder or shock corn. Such hay feeds have no particular market value, and should be valued according to the cost of producing them. Grains have a market value, and may be disposed of. A dollar invested in producing rough feeds will produce more feed than a dollar invested in grain at market price. Rough feeds, therefore, should be grown and used as feed for sheep.

Breeding ewes, if in fair condition when put into winter quarters in the fall, are sufficiently prepared for their work by a gain of from 15 to 25 pounds per head. This gain allows for the development of the unborn lamb and the wool crop. Rations to make the ewe gain slightly and yet keep her thrifty, must be carefully made. Some rough feeds contain considerable fibre. With them it is necessary to feed succulent or oily feeds. For example, with oat straw, timothy or oat hay, roots or oil cake should be fed. With clover, which is naturally laxative in effect, such a supplement is not needed. Exercise for the ewes, regularity in feeding, watering and salting, are factors that count in sheep raising.

A few rations that have been fed to ewes in lamb with good results follow. They are the daily feed per 100 pounds live weight: 1. Second crop clover hay alone, 2.5 to 3.7 pounds. 2. Corn fodder in which are nubbins 3.7 pounds. 3. Second crop clover hay, 1.5 lb.; corn fodder, 1 lb.; oats and corn 3 lb. 4. Second crop clover hay, 1.8 lb.; roots, 1.5 lb.; shelled corn, 0.3 lb. 5. Second crop clover hay 2.5 lb.; barley, 0.55 lb. 6. Corn fodder 2.6 lb.; roots, 1.5 lb.; oats and corn, 0.3 lb. 7. Oat hay, 1.5 lb. and 0.7 of a lb. of grain composed of barley, 98 parts, flaxseed, 2 parts. 8. Oat straw, 2 lb.; roots 1.6 lb. and 0.6 of a pound of grain composed of oats and bran equal parts.—D. A. Gaumnitz, Minn. University.

Every farm and country home should have a medicine cabinet supplied with the standard remedies for immediate use, such as witch hazel, peroxide, iodine, spirits of camphor, alcohol, carbolated vaseline, glycerine absorbent cotton, cotton bandages and such medicines as are likely to be required in an emergency. Keep the medicines in the cabinet and not scattered all over the house and have every bottle plainly labeled.

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As a general thing, the kind of a girl who can't make her eyes behave has got mighty little use for platonic friendship.

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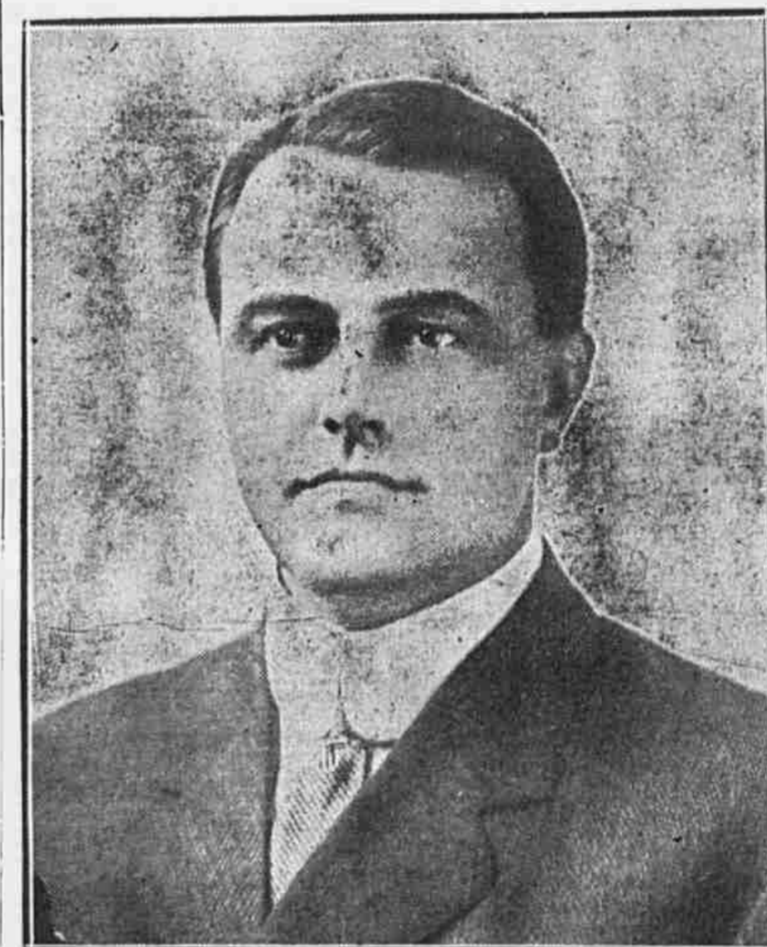
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